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HOW A WORLD IS WON

TOLD IN THE HISTORY OF
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

A Graphic Summary of Incidents
that Have Marked the Rise of the
Race's Most Eminent Character—
Famous on Two Continents—His
True Position Analyzed.

'Tis not in mortals to command suc-
cess,
But we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll
deserve it.

—Addison's "Cato."

To "win a world" is to earn by sheer
force of merit the approval of the
earth's ripest scholars, its most sagacious
philosophers, its sturdiest cap-
tains of industry, and to command the
indorsement of that yet grander class
whose supreme mission is to elevate
the soul and to stir into activity the
sweeter moral impulses of all human-
ity.

History's pages teem with the lives
of many for whose presence civiliza-
tion is loftier, and whose benefactions
have been immortalized in marble
and bronze; but the age in which we
live has our being boasts of few of any
race or nation whose impress has been
deeper or more healthful than that
of Booker T. Washington, popularly
and facetiously known as "The Wiz-
ard of Tuskegee." As has been well
said of the illustrious Frederick Doug-
lass, Booker T. Washington is more
than a "great Negro." He is a great
man—great by virtue of inherent qual-
ities that cause him to be marked among
his contemporaries and to rise in mental
and moral stature above the crowd.

It is exceedingly difficult to institute
comparisons between these two collos-
sal geniuses, for their work has been too
widely distinct in character to find a
common basis for estimation. Douglass
fulfilled his mission as no other man
could have done, and his methods fitted
perfectly the situation as he found it.
To him fell the duty of destruction—to
break up the foul institution of slavery
and clear away the debris that barred
the door to citizenship. To Washington
falls the work of construction—to build
upon the foundation Douglass so solidly
fashioned and, teach the race how to
most effectively use the materials at
their hand to make of themselves all
that God and nature intended they
should be. The latter-day supplement
to Douglass in one sense, Mr. Wash-
ington's policies are necessarily origi-
nal, for with changed conditions there
has come changed demands which must
be met by changed methods of treat-
ment. It is unfair to say that the
"Wizard" draws a line of demarcation
between the "servers" and the "served,"
for he recognizes no aristocracy save
that earned by superiority in intellect,
duty and morals. His doctrine is to
dignify the commoner walks of life by
improved service and to constantly nar-
row the gap that artificial laws and cus-

WOMEN OF THE HOUR.



MRS. JOSEPHINE B. BRUCE.

Lady Principal at Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute—Her Influence
is Doing Much for the Uplift of Afro-American Womanhood.

toms have created between the "servers"
and the "served."

Beginning four decades ago a bonds-
man—a chattel—the year of our Lord
1902 finds Booker Washington one of
the age's most luminous figures and con-
fessedly the most talked about and de-
servedly the most famous Negro on the
face of the globe.

How has he thus "won the world?"
By what feat of magic or trick of lege-
rdermain has this marvelous result been
achieved? By what elements of personal
strength does he maintain his remark-
able hold upon the intelligence and af-
fections of the scientists, economists
and philanthropists of every clime? He
is and has been tested in every crucible.
Turning on the lime-light, the observer
sees him in countless roles, honored in
public by governors and exalted officials
in North and South alike; dined at the
table of the President of the United
States, the Queen of England and mul-
ti-millionaires of America and Europe;
the distinguished guest of an exclusive
company, embracing such notables as
Mark Twain, Chauncey M. Depew,
Thomas B. Reed, J. D. Rockefeller, Wil-

liam H. Baldwin, and General O. O.
Howard; the star attraction at all the
Nation's greatest educational gather-
ings, drawing the largest audiences and
making the best speeches; the recip-
ient of a degree at Harvard, America's
proudest institution of learning; the
special toast of international celebrities
and titled royalty; the central portrait
illustrative of Negro eminence at the
Paris Exposition; companion orator of
the President of the United States at
Chicago's peace jubilee, and in turn, en-
tertaining the President under his own
"vine and fig tree" at Tuskegee; sought
by lecture bureaus and magazines with
flattering terms for speeches and writ-
ings; commissioned by the German gov-
ernment to blaze a path of civilization
by the introduction of his educational
system into the Kaiser's possessions in
the Dark Continent, and finally during
the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia,
the man whom that splendid type of
royal blood was most anxious to meet
was the eminent apostle of industrial
education and in whose conversation he
took the greatest interest.

The enumeration of like incidents

Continued from fourth page.

CENSUS OFFICE AGAIN

FURTHER EVIDENCES OF UN-
FAIRNESS TO NEGROES

Testimony From Reliable Sources, Of-
fered in Reply to Mr. Campbell—Com-
plaints of Record Juggling—Is Director
Merriam or Section Chiefs to Blame?

It seems that the cloud no larger than
a man's hand which appeared on the
Census Office horizon some weeks since
is growing and the "Man on the Corner"
like unto the signal officer in the weather
bureau, predicts a severe storm unless
there is a change in the wind which is
fast blowing the Negroes out of the
Census Office.

It is with much pleasure, however,
and a deal of satisfaction that we learn
from Mr. James Cubert Campbell, who
states that he "is in a position to know,"
that Mr. William R. Merriam, who is
the present Director of the Census, and
who is also a candidate to succeed him-
self, has nothing in his past career to
sustain the charge that he would in
any way discriminate against a man
on account of his color and further that
as the Director of the Census he has
shown every evidence of his desire to
give due recognition to the "colored
race."

Again we say it is gratifying indeed
to know that Mr. Merriam, the Director,
is the manner of man Mr. Campbell
pictures him to be and that under no
circumstances would he "stand for any
discrimination"—but since Mr. Mer-
riam as Director, is charged with the
proper administration of the Census
Office and is held in account for its
workings and since the general public
has been led to believe that many and
flagrant abuses have from time to time
been perpetuated upon many if not all
of the colored clerks in that office; it is
but just to Mr. Merriam and all con-
cerned to go a little deeper into the
matter—and since Mr. Campbell has
been and is "in a position to know," and
has voluntarily placed himself upon the
stand the general public as well as THE
COLORED AMERICAN would be pleased to
have him in his own way give answer
to certain specific charges which from
time to time have caused much comment
and the colored race to feel that they
had but little to hope for from the head
of a bureau that would either permit or
overlook such flagrant misconduct on
the part of any of those to whom he had
delegated official power such as division
chiefs, chief clerks, section chiefs, etc.

Mr. Campbell states that in the allot-
ment of apportionment Mr. Merriam
was not unmindful of the requests and
rights of "our people" and even de-
parted at times from his strict observance
of the plan of apportionment in
order to give them employment, and
cites as proof of this that such men as
Washington, Lyons, White, Cooper,

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